



Marguerite Taylor and Charlie Howell

Oral History Transcription

April 18, 2003 [Side B]

Interviewed by:	Les Lamon and David Healey
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Transcribed by:	Howard Dukes, Staff, Civil Rights Heritage Center
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Summary:	Marguerite Taylor is the daughter of community leader Renelda Robinson, whose name inspires the University of Notre Dame's Robinson Community Learning Center. In the interview, Ms. Taylor and Charlie Howell speak about Ms. Taylor's life and legacy including her experience as a player for Uncle Bill's Colored Girls Softball team. They also speak about their own experiences growing up in South Bend's east side African American community, and the differences between the east side and west side communities.

0:00:08 [Charles Howell]: I got a card table, maybe a little bigger than that, and I got all the businesses in South Bend on. Ever seen one?

[Marguerite Taylor]: Uh-uh.

[CH]: I got Smoke Pierce and tavern...

[MT]: I remember that. Isabell's.

[CH]: I got a complete table—there was only eighteen or nineteen of them made off the lady who lived on Hill Street. Top of Hill. Married a guy that used to be a bull dozer... driver.

[MT]: Mary Williams?

[CH]: Yeah. Mary. She had... she was part of the organization.

[MT]: Okay.

[CH]: But I got the card table, and don't ask me where I got it at. I wouldn't know. I got it out of some house I was working on. It's a regular card table.

[MT]: There's George Woolridge of Woolridge's funeral home.

0:00:58 [LL]: Oh. That's Jack's dad?

[CH]: Yeah.

[MT]: Yep and this these papers were five cent, and the guy that gave them to me lives not far from here. He lives on the corner of Corby and Weber Court. His name is Maurice Roberts and he just has all kinds of stuff that he kept.

[CH]: And his mother and grand... aunt... they were very active in the community.

[MT]: So, I... made... they are really fragile, so I made copies.

[LL]: Oh yeah.

[David Healey]: Oh, right thank you.

[MT]: Just because...

[DH]: Can we make copies and bring those back to you?

[MT]: Oh yeah sure.

0:01:41 [LL]: J. Chester Allen. Yeah. The elites...

[CH]: Now, Chester Allen... now his wife was an attorney I think.

[LL]: Yeah.

[CH]: She...

[LL]: She was a judge, wasn't she?

[CH]: No was a... she would stop by Main and Washington...

[MT]: Read the newspaper. I remember oh... she was famous for doing that. Stopping her car in the middle of anywhere and reading the newspaper.

[LL]: Oh, is that right?

[MT]: And she was famous for that.

[CH]: She was.... What do you call it epileptic? She had epilepsy.

[MT]: She had epilepsy.

[CH]: She would go and pick up stuff at Robertson's.

[MT]: She was a kleptomaniac. Is that what you're saying? I didn't know that. But she was famous for reading that paper.

[CH]: After a few years everybody knew it and Mr. Allen being the lead attorney here. [inaudible] South Bend you had different things—you had Zilford Carter and you had Wills. Attorney Wills, was the first black to open an office here.

0:02:50 [LL]: Well now he... wasn't he a partner with Allen?

[CH]: No. He was a lawyer by himself. Wills was on Michigan Street and J. Chester was in the Lafayette building. But Zilford Carter worked out of his house mostly.

[LL]: Well now let me ask you about this because I just ran across that name. Did his wife practice as well? Law as well, too?

[CH]: No, his wife was very active in the community.

[LL]: Like Eurella or something?

[MT]: Eurella, she... Wills she became... she later lived down the street on Corby right off Eddy, and she actually was the one that organized the first NAACP in South Bend.

[LL]: Now that's what I picked up. Her husband was a lawyer.

[CH]: Attorney, right.

[LL]: She wasn't.

[MT]: No, she wasn't.

[LL]: What was his name?

[CH]: Charles Wills.

[MT]: Charles Wills and her name was Eurella.

0:03:36 [CH]: We were so young. He let us open a bootleg joint up over his office. His office was downstairs. Dr. Love was on the first floor...

[MT]: He was a dentist.

[CH]: And Wills was on the third floor, and the fourth floor we had a young Republican. Wasn't nobody of age to vote.

[LL]: The Allens were big Democrats, weren't they?

[CH]: Yeah.

[MT]: So were you. Weren't you a Democrat?

[CH]: Yeah, I'm a Democrat. But we was all kids. But we... Daddy was a big time Republican and my dad had me take Judge Grant—you won't believe this story. We take... I'd take Judge Grant and didn't know who he was. And up and down Chapin Street one night and it was raining. Raining

like I don't know what. And daddy said you take him off because I have to get ready to go to work tonight. You take him to all the black taverns. You just stay outside and show him how to get in. So I did, and that's when Judge Grant became a congressman and he got all the black votes.

0:04:33 [LL]: He was campaigning.

[CH]: And I didn't know what I was doing back in those days. Ended up my wife ended up working with Judge Grant and that's how Judge Grant reminded my wife who he was. I didn't know who he was. And what really got me is when I went to the Inaugural Ball and... Judge Grant—my wife worked for Judge Grant—and never told Judge Grant.

[LL]: That you were it.

[CH]: That we were going to at the Inaugural Ball, so when we got into the hotel—John Brademas was the congressman—and as you walked in, “The Honorable so and so is here.” And Elmer Zokol [spelling?], God bless his soul.

[LL]: Sure.

[CH]: I walked in there, “The honorable Charles and Elizabeth Howell,” Elmer said, “What the hell is he doing here?” [laughs]

[MT]: He just showed up!

[CH]: [inaudible] They got a big kick out of that. Nobody knew that we were going. Mine came through the national Jaycees. I was the first black holding office and in the national Jaycees.

[LL]: Jaycees, okay.

[CH]: That's how me and Nixon got so close and how I got into public housing because I was in that group.

[LL]: Oh I see. You did that? That was under Nixon?

[CH]: Yep, I did a lot of public housing under Nixon.

[LL]: Alright.

[CH]: It was quite a story.

0:05:54 [LL]: Let me ask you a question because I just ran across it. Do you know whether Lisa has this thing on the history of the Hering House?

[DH]: Yes, she does.

[MT]: You can just take it all with you. Use what you want.

[CH]: You can't remember [inaudible] about the history of the Hering House. Is it in that article?

[MT]: No. He may have some more, he may even have some more stuff.

[LL]: This is Maurice Roberts?

[MT]: Maurice Roberts, yeah. He just keeps just lots of memorabilia and stuff.

[CH]: Maurice might have something on Joe [inaudible].

[MT]: He may even have pictures.

[DH]: We got pictures of Robinson.

[LL]: Jackie Robinson came here.

[CH]: Can I tell you something about Jackie?

[LL]: Sure.

[CH]: I bought my first suit from Jackie when he was... was selling clothes in New York.

[LL]: Jackie Robinson? Selling clothes in New York. When was that?

[CH]: In Brooklyn.

[LL]: You mean after he already been playing ball?

[CH]: Played ball on Saturdays, and Sunday he worked with a Jewish store in Brooklyn and sold clothes.

[LL]: Is that right?

[CH]: I was going to school in Brooklyn.

0:06:55 [LL]: He was my hero growing up too. Because I was a big Brooklyn Dodgers' fan. And...

[CH]: Every time I go to Brooklyn I'd always make sure I'd go by where old Ebbets Field was.

[LL]: Old Ebbets Field. I saw a game in Ebbets field in 1956.

[CH]: I saw a lot of them. My brother was the head of... working for the merchant marine. And he would go on out off to sea and I had to stay in that apartment for a whole vacation or sit there. And what made me come back to South Bend was a man got burned up on a banana cart. He got all the banana and put it on top of the cart.

[LL]: And set it on fire.

[CH]: And set it on fire. That gang related bunch of New York. What was the name of the school? Black... I can't recall the name of that school, but it was bad in New York.

[inaudible] I lived at the corner of Reed and Fulton Avenue. It was a rough section. And I just couldn't ... I came home when they burned that man the top of that banana cart I came back to South Bend in 1949, and ain't been... and it was many years before I went back to New York.

0:08:11 [LL]: How long where you there?

[CH]: I had been in New York about three years at that time.

[LL]: Well, listen...

[CH]: Cotton Club. Apollo Theater.

[MT]: You stay right here and I'm going to give them a tour quickly around the building.

[LL]: Well, let me ask you real quickly... The Hering... we have... I don't know if you know Lisa Swedarsky?

[CH]: I think she...

0:08:42 [LL]: That's right she talked to you. What role do you did Hering House play? You graduated from high school in '62. Hering House was still going strong at that time.

[MT]: It was still going strong, but it no longer—at least for teenagers, it was no longer the central place...

[LL]: Okay.

[MT]: It was no longer the place for black teenagers to go.

[LL]: What changed it?

[MT]: Urban renewal, probably. Starting to change... The neighborhood really changed, for one thing, and then things opened up for blacks in the city more than it had been as I understand it...

[CH]: [inaudible] lived two doors from Hering House.

[LL]: So there just wasn't the need for it.

[MT]: There just wasn't the need for it any longer. I remember going skating for instance at USA... well...

0:09:38 [CH]: We went to Playland.

[MT]: Playland Park, really. Only time blacks could go—and this is the God's truth—the only time they could go was on Monday. That was their night.

[LL]: At Playland?

[MT]: That's when they went. On Monday.

[LL]: Now, wasn't that Springbrook Park before that?

[CH]: No. Always Playland.

[MT]: Playland Park. Studebaker used to have big picnics out there.

[CH]: I used to work at Playland. I used to put the skates on all the white kids. And I also got to roller skate every night. Me and Sonny Grady.

[MT]: Yeah, I know Sonny.

[DH]: Did you teach white people to roller skate?

[CH]: They came knowing the skate because they could skate up and down the street. But we all worked there at Playland. Mr. Redding [spelling] made sure that we had jobs out there.

[LL]: Redding owned it way back then?

[CH]: Redding owned it. Redding... the pool. They said that black kids could only go in the pool one year?

[MT]: No, my mom said they could go every Friday or Monday... the day they emptied the pool. Say they changed...

[LL]: That's the story we hear over and over...

0:10:46 [MT]: They changed the water on Monday so whatever day that was. I never knew how to swim so...

[CH]: Whenever I went to Playland and put the skates up, we all swam together.

[LL]: Okay.

[CH]: Before they dumped the water.

[LL]: But only on that one day.

[MT]: One day.

[CH]: [inaudible]

[MT]: On Monday.

[CH]: No, we could skate on Tuesday before they dumped the water out.

[LL]: Now let me... This is Playland. Playland had a pool and they had a skating rink, but they had the same practice about it—if you're skating out there... I mean if you're swimming out there and you're black you could only go once. That was the same thing at the Natatorium.

[CH]: Right.

0:11:25 [LL]: The city had the same—essentially the same policy.

[MT]: Same policy, and that's the way it was... I was an avid roller-skater, and like we would go roller skating on Monday.

[CH]: When I came up...

[LL]: Blacks were roller skating? That was black night?

[MT]: That was black night. And even to the place where the person who take our... Mrs. Ganaway who sponsored some...

[CH]: Skating parties.

[MT]: The skating parties, the person who took our money... Because I don't know... because I was a kid... I don't know if she rented it for the night or...

[CH]: Yes, she rented it.

[MT]: She did? Okay, but that... blacks would take your money give you skates and everyone that went skating was black.

[CH]: We had a bunch of kids who were skating were black kids, but we would also skate with the white kids.

[LL]: Because you worked there, you could skate other times.

[MT]: Right.

[LL]: But Miss Taylor couldn't skate there...

[MT]: No, I couldn't skate there.

[LL]: ...except on Monday.

[MT]: Monday night was the day we went skating.

[CH]: [inaudible]

0:12:21 [LL]: When did that change, do you think?

[CH]: I believe...

[MT]: My younger...

[CH]: Early '50s?

[MT]: No, now remember, I was born in '43. I was going skating in the early '60s.

[LL]: It was still that way in the early '60s?

[MT]: I was going skating in the early '60s.

[LL]: When you were in high school it was still that way.

[MT]: It was still that way. I know, we would go on Monday.

[CH]: I don't remember that one.

[MT]: Oh yeah, I remember. My sister... one of my sisters, I can remember she... she would have been like '64... '63... '64... Monday. And they used to go to LaPorte to skate on the weekends. Couldn't skate at Playland. They would drive to LaPorte.

[CH]: We would go to Gary.

[MT]: They would drive to LaPorte to skate.

0:13:10 [LL]: Why do you think South Bend was more segregated than LaPorte? There are not many blacks in LaPorte.

[MT]: Not many at all.

[CH]: Back in those days... back in those days I knew two families over there.

[MT]: But they wanted to skate on Saturdays...

[LL]: How about Elkhart? Was it just as bad as South Bend?

[MT]: I don't know anything about Elkhart.

[LL]: Didn't go there.

[MT]: I didn't go that way. I don't know if they had a skating rink in Elkhart, but they had one in LaPorte. And the kids would go.

[LL]: I see. Okay.

[MT]: They would go to LaPorte to skate.

[CH]: You know, I think about going to Niles on Sunday. When you got there, there would be just as many whites in the taverns drinking beer, and on Sundays, there were all blacks. And all the blacks from South Bend would go to Niles.

[LL]: Because they were closed on Sunday here?

[CH]: Right.

0:14:04 [LL]: Blue laws here. Let me ask one more thing about Hering House.

[CH]: Can I say something before?

[LL]: Sure.

[CH]: Hering house did a lot for people. Jess Dickinson, he ended up being a carpenter he [inaudible] in our First Church. [inaudible] got the equipment. He worked at Bendix, and he had [get name] go down and make bird houses, First Church...

[LL]: At First Church.

[MT]: Right across from Perley School.

[LL]: Right up here. Ok. AME.

[CH]: Then he would take them down to market and sell. Then got so many [inaudible] take them to Hering House and had them make other things.

[LL]: So, he had woodworking equipment in the basement of Hering House. Did he have a scout troop or anything like that?

[CH]: They had a scout troop at the Hering House. I think Pilgrim had one.

[LL]: Black scout troops.

[CH]: Chuck Dempsey again. It goes back to Chuck. Chuck was very instrumental with the scout troops. He was the one who took them up to Michigan.

[LL]: Now, chuck Dempsey is he still living?

[CH]: No

[LL]: But Alberta Dempsey is here.

[MT]: Alberta is living. That's his wife.

[CH]: That's his wife.

0:15:19 [DH]: Chuck was he was a famous football player or basketball player at Central?

[CH]: Softball. [inaudible] Boy Scout camp outside of Cassopolis. Marcellus. He did a big boy scout camp up there.

[LL]: Used to be one up right near Buchanan. Redbud.

[MT]: My kids have gone up to Redbud.

[CH]: When we got up there... there was a white boy scout camp and there wasn't no blacks. And Chuck was the only Negro with all of them. It's quite a story.

0:15:57 [LL]: Well it is the reason I keep coming back to Hering House is we have a graduate student like David, she's working on her thesis. She's writing a book on the history of Hering House and the role that it played. Was it... I mean... I'm getting this east side/west side divide. Was it associated more with west side or was it serving the whole community?

[MT]: It served the whole community. From my generation. Kids no longer went there... they used to go up there on... where you had... on Colfax to dance. K.P's.

[CH]: The K.P. Hall.

[MT]: The K.P. We didn't go there the Hering House.

[LL]: Knights of Pythias?

[MT]: That's where we... In my generation went to dance. Upstairs there was one way in and one way out and there were 500 kids up there stomping...

[LL]: That was the Knights of Pythias?

[MT]: Yes.

[CH]: That's when J. Chester Allen... remember city council and they really [inaudible].

[LL]: Oh, is that right.

0:16:58 [MT]: You know what. It really served the entire black community. And I think as an older [inaudible] I realized the guy who owned the place, who donated, it was white. I always thought he was some black person who had some money and gave them...

[CH]: You know who owned it? White person owned it. Not the Ku Klux Klan. What was the trouble during World War II? The communists. It was the Communists Workers Party.

[LL]: Oh, the Communist Workers Party that owned what?

[CH]: The KP hall.

[LL]: Oh, the KP hall. You were thinking about...

[MT]: I was thinking about the Hering House. I always thought Mr. Hering was black.

[LL]: He's white.

[MT]: He's white. In my later years, I realized that.

[DH]: First football coach at Notre Dame.

[MT]: Is that right?

[DH]: The first... Yeah.

[MT]: Okay.

[CH]: I didn't know that.

0:17:47 [MT]: Well they had an organized... and this was like really a predecessor to IUSB Child Development Center. It really was and that's where my... they sent a taxicab around and picked up the kids. It was about seven of us, and they picked us up every morning and took us to the Hering House and we had daycare there. Organized daycare. We had naps and snacks...

[LL]: You went as a little girl...

[MT]: I went as a kid.

[CH]: Question. Baby. Did a black cab driver pick you up or white?

[MT]: No, he was black.

[CH]: I had to make sure.

[MT]: He was a black cab driver.

[CH]: Yellow cab. The white drivers would not let the black drivers drive downtown. The city wouldn't give them a license. That may be true. They used to put five or six taxicabs [inaudible] was one of them, and they would park there at The Oliver Hotel. No joke. And the white dude come out of the Oliver Hotel and wouldn't ride with him. [inaudible] wouldn't let any other cab driver—any white cab driver—pull there. You gon' ride in this cab or ride in none.

0:18:58 [LL]: You're gonna ride with the black driver or you weren't gonna ride.

[CH]: Right.

[LL]: Now was there any competition? Did he have the only cab company?

[CH]: He had the only cab company.

[MT]: He had the only cab company in South Bend up until modern day.

[LL]: I know. That's true.

[MT]: Up until modern day. I see this green cab on...

[CH]: There wasn't nothing but a yellow cab.

[LL]: Yellow cab, yeah.

[CH]: And Burt Liss ... I have to give him credit. He always maintained his office with black people. All his radio operators were black.

[LL]: That's interesting. I've got a friend that I play tennis with, Jim Taylor, as a matter of fact—who's a black cab driver here and has been for twenty years.

[MT]: Is that right.

[CH]: And Burt Liss did that. Burt actually wrote a book. Don't ask me where I can find it at, but I probably got a... I can see his son. But he wrote a book on the cab driver in the black community.

[DH]: He did?

[LL]: Burt Liss did?

[CH]: Yeah. They live on, they live on east Washington, east Colfax...

[LL]: He's not still living, is he?

[CH]: No, but his son is in the house, but they have a book. They wrote a book on the cab driver.

[DH]: How do you spell his last name?

[CH]: L.I.S.S.

[LL]: S.S.

0:20:08 [CH]: But a lot of people didn't know that. But the white drivers wouldn't go along with blacks, but Burt said, "I'm going to start some black drivers," and they said, "No you ain't either." And he put them right in front of the old Oliver Hotel where the fountain was.

And, see again, can you remember [inaudible] and the old drug store on the corner of Washington and Main? In front of the old Oliver Hotel? They had a fountain in there. We come down to Central High School and go right there and eat lunch.

[MT]: I was big enough to look over and see that there was more to South Bend than Main Street, because my mother didn't let us go... we couldn't look over there until I was way...

[LL]: But she would you go to the day care over there.

[MT]: A cab picked us up...

[LL]: A cab picked you up.

[MT]: Five days a week and took us to day care and I think during the time my mother might have been working at Studebaker's...

[CH]: She worked there?

[MT]: Mm-hm.

[CH]: I didn't know that.

[MT]: Yeah. She might have been working at Studebaker's.

[CH]: They hired so many blacks out there.

0:21:12 [LL]: Well, let me... you know Barbara Brandy?

[MT]: Mm-hm.

[LL]: She says that Hering House... I guess her mother and father were very protective of her like that. Did she grow up on the east side?

[MT]: Me?

[LL]: No, Barbara Brandy.

[MT]: I don't think so.

[LL]: But they were very protective of her, and they let her go to Hering House too because the dances were always chaperoned. The parties were always real well chaperoned. So that was a safe place...

[CH]: There was something over here, and probably in South Bend overall. What few blacks did over on the west side. You better not caught walking down the street holding Marguerite's hand. They didn't believe in

that. We couldn't walk down the street holding a girl, a girl by the hand. They didn't believe in that. We tried to figure out some time ago. I cannot remember a young [inaudible] in my day and age a girl that was pregnant.

[MT]: Wait a minute. I'm way younger than you are. I cannot remember a young person that I grew up with having a baby...

[CH]: Right.

[MT]: Without a husband. I cannot.

[LL]: Well unfortunately I can. I grew up in a white community...

0:22:23 [CH]: In our case if a girl became pregnant in South Bend by a black person she would be more or less slandered. She had to go out of town to have the baby.

[MT]: That's what happened, but all the kids... Like I said all the kids that I grew up with... this is what my mother told me when I... this is what my mother told me when I became a young lady. There's only two reasons you won't have a period. One is that you're pregnant. The other is that you have tuberculosis. And I hope to God, if you're not married, you got tuberculosis.

[laughter]

[MT]: The end of the story. That was the end.

[LL]: That got the point across.

[MT]: I was scared to death.

[CH]: It was... it just didn't happen. Black girls did not have a... were not going have... have a baby.

[LL]: I'm telling you the nineteen kids that I graduated with starting with eighteen of them—not one single one of them, not one had a child before she was married.

0:23:17 [CH]: Go back to [inaudible]... none of them. No child, nobody, had a baby out of wedlock.

[LL]: Something really changed in the '60s and '70s.

[CH]: Well what happened. I tell anybody, I was scared. Cause daddy was on the street department and all he told me about having the clap. How he take a hammer and he gon...

[laughter].

[DH]: They told us that story too in the army but it's not true.

[CH]: We could never go. I was scared of women. I was literally scared of girl. We had no idea what the clap was. You go back and look at Dr. Carter, who was at the health department. Before Dr. Carter, he was a private doctor. Between him and Dr. Mott, between those two, they were the only doctors in South Bend who delivered black kids.

0:24:17 [LL]: Now that would have been in the '40s, because in the '50s you started getting Dr. Vagner and...

[CH]: Dr. Mott was here...

[MT]: Dr. Mott delivered me.

[LL]: Okay.

[MT]: My mother had eight children. He delivered all eight of her children. I had two...

[CH]: I was delivered by Dr. Carter.

[MT]: ...and he delivered one of my two. The other we broke his arm and we...

[CH]: He came to the South Bend health department and also we had a doctor from [inaudible] here. Dr. Carter delivered me. Him and a white doctor.

So, you go back and see where problem come in at. I always had said when the civil rights movement started down south it... [inaudible] because when you to Edison and Ironwood at that point down to Logan Street. That used to be all strawberry farms and we used to go out and pick strawberries—black and white kids. All went out there and picked strawberries to raise a buck. And so, everybody went.

Marguerite, you might can tell me this. First Church... Was First Church built by Mr. Perley? That's what I got. We used to have a picture hanging in the back of the church, white folks. Somebody told me that was Perley, or Coquillard, one of the two.

[MT]: Not that I know.

[LL]: That was here a long time...

[CH]: You remember that picture in the back of First Church—white picture?

[MT]: I been there... I was christened there and been there all my life...

[CH]: They used to hang in the back of the door. There used to be a picture of a white man on the back...

[LL]: It wasn't Richard Allen by chance, who was the found the founder of the AME Church and he was so light you wouldn't know if he was white or black.

[CH]: I don't know.

0:26:02 [MT]: It could have been Richard Allen. So that... I remember when we story about first church being built—that's not the original church. The original church was a framed church called Taylor's Chapel. About the Ku Klux Klan trying to stop the membership from building there, and the students from Notre Dame actually helping them guard the church because they were...

[LL]: When they were building this church?

[MT]: When they were building...

[LL]: In the '20s probably...

[CH]: I can remember the street cars. Street cars coming in and out of...

[MT]: And I don't remember street cars, but I remember the old Perley School. I remember that.

[CH]: Mayor Daley used to stop and buy our lemonade. When he come to see football.

[LL]: Oh, when he...

[CH]: Come to a football game...

[LL]: Come in out of the South Shore...

[CH]: No come in a car, a black limo Cadillac, and parked at Notre Dame and when he came back and when he came back he'd always stop and buy a lemonade [inaudible] then he come back and give us all a dollar and say thank you go on to Chicago. And that was mayor Daley.

[LL]: The first Mayor Daley?

[CH]: Yep.

0:27:20 [DH]: One quick question. Do you recall anything with Kreamo Bakery bread boycott?

[MT]: Kreamo bakery bread boycott. The only thing I can remember about Kreamo Bakery is...

[CH]: Good bread.

[MT]: ...is that it was good bread, and when moved off from where they were at on... wherever they moved to. So, no, I don't.

[DH]: Okay.

[CH]: Tip Top. It was good bread. There was only two bakeries here. Kreamo and Tip Top. Wonder used to come in from Chicago or somewhere. Wonder Bread was never cooked here. I don't think.

[MT]: I don't think so. I remember Kreamo.

[Audio ends]